

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Vol. xxxix.]

WASHINGTON, MAY, 1863.

[No. 5.]

FROM LIBERIA.

The return of the Mary Caroline Stevens, to sail for that Republic on the 16th instant.

The return of the Society's ship, the Mary Caroline Stevens, on the 15th April to Baltimore, supplies us both with letters and papers, bearing date to February 21st. By unfavorable winds, the ship was detained on our coast, for a fortnight, but finally anchored in safety with a valuable cargo of palm oil and other productions of the tropics. Edward S. Morris, of Philadelphia, a gentleman of very benevolent views, who visited Liberia to promote her agricultural interests, especially the culture of coffee, returned in this ship; also Bishop Burns and wife, who are held in high esteem in the Methodist Church, and now seek a cooler region for gaining new vigor to health.

The Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Society writes: "While we have nothing of great interest from Liberia, our intelligence is one of encouraging character. Much agricultural attention has been awakened. Mr. Glasgow writes that he has orders for 100,000 bricks, and that more than fifty new brick houses are to be erected this season on the St. Pauls."

Since commencing this notice, we see announced the death of Bishop Burns, in Baltimore, on Sunday afternoon, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. "The deceased, says the 'Sun,' had been a missionary in Africa since 1839, and was elected the first colored Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Liberia in 1856.

Throughout his ministerial career he rendered valuable services to the cause of Missions and Colonization in Africa, and was highly esteemed at home and abroad. His health having failed, he determined to make a visit to this country, with the hope to recruit, and arrived in this city on Thursday of last week, accompanied by his wife. Dr. G. C. M. Roberts and Prof. N. R. Smith were immediately called to attend him, who at once pronounced his case hopeless. The body of the Bishop was yesterday embalmed by Mr. J. H. Weaver, and it will be sent to Africa by the first opportunity, accompanied by his widow, who will continue her residence there with her family."

Bishop Burns was distinguished for his simplicity, prudence in council, and power and eloquence in the ministry. We have stood by his side in his African pulpit, and can bear testimony to the Christian graces, which eminently adorned his private and public life. Among the descendants of Africa who have sought most earnestly and labored most effectually for her redemption and elevation, his name and memory will shine with perpetual brightness. We knew not of his extreme danger, until we heard of his death. But this occurred at the right time, and the right place. Its moral effect in two continents will be of inestimable importance. It will unite the hearts and purposes of the good and faithful among his brethren in this country to imitate his noble example, and to prosecute the Christian warfare, which he fought so well, and infuse a purer flame into the church in Liberia over which he presided, and in the bosom of which his precious remains are to rest, encompassed and overshadowed by the love of his people, to whom, though dead, he will continue forever to speak.

LETTERS FROM LIBERIA.

From President Benson.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MONROVIA,
February 20, 1863.

REV. DEAR SIR: I think I wrote to you in December, soon after my return home. If I did not, it was owing to the pressure of public duties upon me during that and the succeeding month.

I feel very thankful to a gracious Providence for my safe return home in good health. I sent you some copies of my message by the December mail, which will give you some idea of the state of the country.

On the arrival of the M. C. Stevens, I received your letter dated October, which I thought was originally designed to be forwarded to me in England. I have duly noted the contents of the letter and thank you for the information it affords. I hope your anniversary meeting, which has just closed, was one of unusual interest, notwithstanding the trying times amidst which you now operate. I hope it will not be long before we shall see the end of the severe scenes through which your country is passing. I would to God that the voice of Jehovah was heeded, "Let my people go." The future will show, and it will be generally admitted then, that the disobeying of that injunction has been a barrier to complete success attending the Federal arms. * * * * * You have been already advised of the appointment of Rev. J. P. Pinney, our Consul General to the United States, which I doubt not will give pretty general satisfaction to the friends of Colonization in the United States. Our Senate, at the session which closed on the 5th instant, ratified treaties with the United States of America, and the kingdoms of Italy and the Netherlands. Our home affairs are moving on quite encouragingly. This Government and people are under God strengthening daily. We were all highly pleased to hail the M. C. Stevens in our waters again.

I am, very dear, sir,

Most faithfully and respectfully, yours, &c., &c.,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

To the REV. R. R. GURLEY,
Cor. Sec. American Col. Society.

From Ex-President J. J. Roberts to the same.

MONROVIA, February 19, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor of your esteemed favor of November 13th, per M. C. Stevens; and like yourself, I, too, very much regret having seen so little of you during my recent visit to the United States. In making that visit, I had calculated upon much satisfaction in conversing with you, fully and freely, in regard to several matters relating to Liberian interests. In this expectation, however, I was disappointed. Nevertheless, I was truly glad we happened not to miss each other altogether, as it would have been a source of deep regret to me, especially in view of the doubtful prospects of our ever meeting again on this earth, unless you will decide upon another visit to Liberia. If so, rely upon it, no one can give you a heartier welcome than your humble servant.

I am happy in being able to inform you that, after so long a struggle, "Liberia College" is at last open for the admission of students. The first term commenced on the 2d instant. After a strict examination on various branches of collegiate studies, seven young men were admitted, and seven others are expected to enter

in the course of a few weeks. I feel, my dear sir, the liveliest interest in the success of this institution. The time is come when greater attention *must* be paid to the education of our people to fit them, not only for the important duties of self-government, but for the high and responsible task of dispensing the blessings of civilization and Christianity among the hundreds of thousands of this heathen land, who are even now looking to Liberia for instruction; and through whose instrumentality, under divine Providence, they are to be elevated from their deep degradation. I do trust that Liberia College will be liberally sustained by the friends of Liberia in the United States, and that it will prove, as I believe it destined to do, a great blessing to Africa.

I am not at all surprised that President Lincoln's Central American scheme has been so soon abandoned. I never believed it would answer. Rely upon it, sir, God designs to establish on this continent a respectable and enlightened negro nationality, and Liberia is the nucleus!

I am not aware of any local news particularly interesting. We have just entered upon another presidential campaign, and we have but little else except politics. Hon. D. B. Warner is the candidate on one side, and Hon. B. J. Drayton, of Cape Palmas, on the other. Both parties seem sanguine of success.

Mrs. Roberts joins me in kindest regards to Mrs. Gurley and yourself, and all the family.

And believe me, my dear sir,

Yours, most respectfully,

J. J. ROBERTS.

From the Rev. Wm. C. Burke to the same.

CLAY ASHLAND, LIBERIA,
February 21, 1863.

ESTEEMED FRIEND: I received your kind favor of the 10th of November, 1862, which gave me comfort to be able to hear from you once more, and the health of your family. My own health and that of my family are very good. R. is getting quite large. I feel quite distressed at the long and continued war of the United States; we feel it very much, though far off as we are. The Southern Board has stopped all of their operations in Liberia for the last two years. We are getting along as well as might be expected, everything considered. Mr. E. Morris, from Philadelphia, has given several valuable lectures on farming operations. He has gotten a good quantity of coffee from the St. Paul's river. The attention of almost every farmer has been lately turned towards raising coffee, and I regret that they have not done so before. I am operating on a hundred acres of land, about three miles back from the river. My wish and intention is (should God permit) to plant

at least twenty-five acres in coffee; should my life be spared to see it come to perfection, I shall doubtless realize a handsome profit, and should I die before receiving the profit, it will be a good legacy for my children. I am truly glad to learn that the attention of many of our friends and relations are being turned towards Liberia. We need thousands, multiplied by thousands, to fill up and build, and cultivate this vast *waste*. In regard to the healthiness of the country, I think it will compare favorably with any other part of the known world. This may appear strange to those who have always believed that Africa's air is always filled with poisonous and deadly miasma; but my reason for so thinking, are these: in the first place, we have comparatively no doctors nor medicines in this country; yet we, as a general thing, enjoy good health. For my own part and that of my family, we enjoy excellent health, as good as we could expect anywhere in the world. In regard to interior settlements, I think that persons coming from the mountains and high lands of America, would do well to go to the mountains or high lands of this country. I have just returned from my third visit to the settlement of Caryesburg, and I find that the air is very strong and bracing on the top of that mountain, much more so than on the low lands. I believe, however, that emigrants may do well in this or any settlement in Liberia, provided that they are prudent in all things, and have good attention. My opinion in regard to the healthiness of this country, I have not arrived at hastily, but it is from observations and experience of almost ten years. The country just back of Clay Ashland is high and rolling, and the water cool, pure, and excellent; the natives strong and healthy.

The Government is just furnishing a very large and well arranged receptacle on the road to Caryesburg, about five miles from the St. Paul's river. The bridges to Caryesburg, numbering nine, are all in good order, and I could wish that they were constantly being traveled over by carts and wagons. Our election for President and Vice President will soon come on; the candidates are D. B. Warner for President; J. M. Priest, of Sinoe county, for Vice President; opposition, B. J. Drayton, of Cape Palmas, for President; A. F. Johns, of Monrovia, for Vice President. I trust in God that the best man for the general good of the nation may be elected.

Will you, my most excellent friend, be so kind as to see or inquire about my mother, whether she is still living at Arlington, or elsewhere. I have written again and again, and have not been able to hear a single word. I must now conclude, as my paper is so bad, I fear you will not be able to understand this bad writing.

Please remember us kindly to your family, and believe me, as ever, your humble and obedient servant,

WM. C. BURKE.

P. S.—Rose begs that you will also be so kind as to inquire for her father.

W. C. B.

From Mrs. M. A. Ricks to the same.

CLAY ASHLAND, February 12, 1863.

SIR: I drop you a line to inform you that I am well, hoping you and family are the same. I received yours, and was glad to hear from you and family once more; but I am sorry to hear of your long continued war. I have often thought of you and others with a sympathetic heart. Oh how many thousands have died—nation against nation—what a pity; but it is so; I hope it will soon end, and peace will reign once more. I think the time is short. We of Liberia, I believe, are going on planting. Coffee is generally being planted; in a few years coffee will be abundant—it will be the chief thing. Sugar-making is still going on; we have great calls for mills at present; the past year one part of it was a good one by reason of the down pouring of his Holy Spirit; many were added to the church of God, both the Methodist and Presbyterians. Brother and two daughters have professed and joined in with them. The Lord is with us; the people are getting in the spirit to live. Brick-making is being carried on now more than ever. I was in Liberia before brick houses were going up. In a few years frame ones will be scarce in Liberia; they are the cheapest after all. I believe they are going to try cotton; I believe it can be raised in Africa, if not as much as can be in America; there is nothing like trying; the peoples' eyes are becoming open; I believe the day will break.

My best respects to all your family. Please receive my thanks for your kindness in sending me seed and papers.

M. A. RICKS.

From C. L. De Randamie, Agent of the Society, to the Rev. WM. McLAIN, Financial Secretary.

BUCHANAN, January 31, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 14th November, enclosing a bill of lading and invoice of sundries for the M. C. Stevens, duly reached me, intended for the support of 17 emigrants for Finley settlement; and emigrants, however, preferring to remain in Monrovia, did not come down here, and I consequently have reconsigned the articles to Mr. Dennis, to the amount of \$843 66, excluding 10,000 feet of lumber which was landed here, Mr. Dennis having too much of that article himself. For the proceeds of it, I will account for as soon as disposed of, which I hope will be shortly.

From H. W. Dennis, Agent, to the same.

MONROVIA, Feb. 21, 1863.

The ship has cleared, and is now ready to leave for the United States; she has in, considerable freight, and the captain concluded

not to call at the islands for any salt. I think that he is right, and I have said thus much to him.

The Stevens arrived here on the 25th of December from Baltimore. All the emigrants by her, except the four from Cape Palmas, were landed here; they all had attacks of fever, and some cases pretty severe. Two deaths have occurred, Mrs. Lanne and Mrs. Murray; the rest are all now doing as well as can be expected. They are all stopping in this city at the Receptacle, except some few, who prefer living to themselves in houses rented at their own charge.

I have given my obligation to the captain for \$200 for the passage of Bishop Burns and wife in the ship to Baltimore. The Bishop assures me that the amount will be paid by the Mission Board on his arrival in the United States.

The Bishop leaves Liberia on account of ill-health, and has appointed me secular agent of the mission. I have been greatly taxed for the last two weeks. I accepted of the appointment because I want to be as serviceable to Liberia as I can, in any capacity; and I may (as secular agent) be able some times to use our currency, when it can be done without injury to anybody, for mission purposes, and give your draft in exchange.

The captain disposed of some 2,640 feet of the pine boards at Sinoe; he will account to you for the proceeds. I have sold a considerable quantity of plank, and I hope from present prospects to have sold all of it by the end of the year.

Messrs. Warner and Drayton are competitors for the next presidency.

If our molasses and sugar can be sold to advantage in your market, would it not be well for me to buy, and ship some? Molasses can be had here at thirty cents per gallon; sugar at from six to seven cents. If I had a good easy working mill I could make annually from my present cane, some 10,000 pounds of sugar myself, and would increase my crop of cane, if we could find a good market for the product.

Coffee pays well now, and I am sorry I have not the means to plant it, so as to make it an object. I shall, however, try and do what I can.

From Cape Palmas.

TUBMAN TOWN, LIBERIA, Jan. 19, 1863.

I thought to see a portion of my colored friends before this time. I am almost weary of waiting for them. I saw Mr. Seys to-day. He told me you were well when he left. He preached yesterday to a large congregation. On the 16th there were sixteen ships in harbor. Tell Washington and Georgetown colored friends to come over and sit down under their own vine and fig tree.

NATHANIEL AND PRISCILLA BROOKE.

From Rev. J. Seys, U.S. A. for Recaptured Africans, to the same.

FEBRUARY 12, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: You will receive such full and satisfactory accounts from your very efficient agent here, H. W. Dennis, Esq., that I need not say much in reference to general matters. We arrived 25th, (your ship leaves Christmas day,) and on the 4th January left for leeward, returning here on the 6th instant.

The two families for Finley would not go, notwithstanding my daily and constant advice to them during our voyage to go and commence that new settlement. * * *

I have seen and conversed freely with the Secretary of State about the last quarter of the Congo money, and have assured him that as soon as he will make out receipts, specifying the ages, as required by the United States Government, I will certify the said accounts, so far as I can, to the best of my knowledge. The leeward settlements are doing well, but the people clamor for emigrants; pray send out in May a ship load.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN SEYS,

From J. J. Roberts to the same.

MONROVIA, February 20, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor of your favor of November 11th, per M. C. Stevens; and I regret to observe that the Government, up to that time, had not consented to settle for the 4th quarter's support of recaptured Africans upon the terms you submitted. However, President Benson informs me that the proper certificates and other papers are being forwarded by the Stevens, and that we may hope soon after her arrival in the States, the matter will be amicably arraigned and settled. I trust so.

I have much pleasure in informing you that "Liberia College" is at last open for the admission of students. The first term commenced on the 2d instant. Seven young men were admitted, and several others are expecting to enter in the course of a few weeks. I beg in the name of the trustees of the college, to thank you and the Executive Committee for the donation of a complete set of the "African Repository," well bound, for the College Library. The library could not be complete without it; and I assure you the trustees highly appreciate your kindness in supplying it.

You will see by the Liberia Herald that we have just entered upon another presidential campaign. The candidates are Hon. D. B. Warner, and Judge Drayton, of Cape Palmas. The friends of both express themselves quite certain of electing their nominee.

I remain, dear sir, yours, most respectfully,

J. J. ROBERTS.

From the Liberia Herald of January.

The subject of the election of President and Vice President of the Liberian Republic is occupying the thoughts of that young nation. *Hon. D. B. Warner*, of Monrovia, for President; and *Hon. J. W. Priest*, of Sinoe county, are nominated by one convention; while *Hon. B. J. Drayton*, for President, and *A. T. Johns, Esqs.*, for Vice President, are the opposing candidates. Mr. Warner is Vice President under the present Administration, and Mr. Drayton Chief Justice of the highest court. The election takes place in May.

President Benson has declared in a very fair and patriotic article in the Herald, of the 7th of February, his preference for neither of the candidates, deeming both candidates for the first honors of the Republic his personal and political friends, and disposed to leave the election to the votes of the people. Mass meetings on the subject have been held in many of the settlements.

The following articles of interest are from the Herald of January.

Professor Blyden, of Liberia College, acknowledges the receipt from the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P., of England, his work, "Homer and the Homeric Age," in three quarto volumes, and a number of his Parliamentary speeches. Also, a gift of two hundred and fifty dollars from his friends in St. Thomas, to be invested in a silver flower vase and plate, and a few other articles in testimony of their great esteem and regard. On the plate and vase we read the following simple inscription:

Presented

To Edward W. Blyden,

by the

Young Men of St. Thomas, W. I., August, 1862.

Monrovia School Book Repository is advertised by B. V. R. James, and it is stated that the assortment of this book store consists of English, Spanish, French, Latin, and Greek Grammars, Readers, and Dictionaries; also Arithmetics, Geographies, &c., &c., and interesting works of recent publication for general readers. They have made arrangements to keep on hand constantly a regular supply of school books, &c., and they assure purchasers that it will be to their interest to patronize the Repository.

Dr. Hodgkin, the eminent philanthropist, of London, has issued an appeal suggesting the formation of an organization to procure means for assisting fugitive slaves who find their way to England.

From the Herald of February 18.

From the Herald of this month we make the following extracts:

The Legislature closed its session on the 5th inst.

Some very important matters were transacted during the session, among which may be mentioned the ratification of the Treaties of "Friendship, Commerce and Navigation" with the United States of America, the Kingdom of Italy, and the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

These treaties may be considered as indexes of the progress that Liberia is making in the estimation of the civilized world; and if we wish to increase that esteem, and accelerate that progress, we must make our laws and customs conform more and more to the laws and customs of those civilized nations that have the light and knowledge of centuries to guide them.

For instance, if in making a Treaty, we allow to a foreign government the privilege of our coastwise trade, when we see that the experience of ages has taught all other nations to refuse that privilege to foreigners, then we show that we have not much knowledge among ourselves, and are not capable of gaining wisdom from the experience of others.

We are glad to learn that our Government is about to confine vessels engaged in the Foreign trade to Ports of Entry. For this we have the sanction of all civilized nations. We cannot think otherwise than that it will prove beneficial to Liberia, and our citizens generally. It may, and doubtless will, produce great dissatisfaction for a while among foreign traders and the natives along the coast; but our first duty is to look after our own welfare, after which, if we can afford it, we may consult the interests of others.

Our readers may recollect, that in the very first part of his last message, the President alludes to the disturbances existing among the native tribes at the leeward; and the Legislature has passed an act, empowering the President to take measures for settling the difficulties existing among them, and that, we fear, can only be done by the power of the sword.

We are among those who deprecate war in all its forms, and we can only look upon it, with any degree of allowance, when we know that it is used—for what should always be its end—to obtain peace and justice.

Messrs. Blyden and Crummell, who with Mr. Johnson visited this country as Commissioners from the Liberian Government to make

known to their colored brethren in the United States the views and wishes of the people and Government of that Republic, and the many and rich advantages which emigration thither would secure to them and to their children, have published a report of their proceedings in fulfilment of their duties.

The Rev. Mr. Edward Blyden says:

During my sojourn of one month in England, I was in attendance at several meetings, where I felt it my duty to give information of Liberia.

On the 14th of May, I sailed from Southampton for New York, where I arrived on the 26th of the same month. I traveled through all the principal cities of the North, during the months of June and July, presenting the object to sympathizing audiences.

Towards the end of July, I separated from Professor Crummell, he going West, and I to the West Indies. I arrived at St. Thomas on the first of August. I immediately made the object of my visit known through the papers, had circulars printed and distributed throughout that and all the other islands. Words cannot express the interest manifested by Africa's descendants in the object. Persons came from the remotest parts of the island, and from neighboring islands to attend my lectures, and have personal interviews on the subject; so that the month which I spent there was one of excessive labor, my relatives seeing very little of me. From several of the islands I had pressing invitations to visit them, but my means and time did not allow. The circulars, however, did a good work. I have read several letters from parties in various islands, expressing the ardent desire of the colored people to join in our great work, and blessing the Government of Liberia for issuing the invitation.

In the Island of Barbadoes, several thousand copies of the circular were reprinted, in order to extend the news. I have been informed that my visit to the West Indies was like the publication of a new evangel—the advent of a second Moses.

If the Government of Liberia had the means to send a vessel twice during the coming year to the West India Islands, you could throw one thousand industrious persons, mechanics of various kinds and agriculturists with their families into this country.

As a result of my effort in St. Thomas, I may mention that a Society was organized by the leading colored, and a few white men of the island, under the title of the *St. Thomas Library Association*, for the purpose of promoting Liberian emigration and African civilization. This Society, embracing as it does the wealth and intelligence of the island, will be very efficient in forwarding any measures that the Government of Liberia may see proper to inaugurate to promote West Indian emigration to Liberia.

I was informed by white friends of Liberia in the United States that it would not be difficult for the Liberian Government to secure

a loan to carry out this object. I hope that the Government may be able further to prosecute and consummate the good work begun in the West Indies. Once get the current of emigration setting from the West Indies, and it will be by no means difficult to keep it up. I would like to see, before the end of the year, one thousand West Indian planters and mechanics located at Finley.

Of the passengers who would avail themselves of a direct opportunity to Liberia, many would pay their own passage. That would be a small income to the Government. Could not the "M. C. Stevens" be chartered for the purpose?

Returning to the United States from St. Thomas, I visited Bermuda. There I found a number of intelligent and hard working colored people anxious to emigrate. Thence I visited Halifax and Windsor, N. S., and St. John's, N. B., and gave information of Liberia. In all these places I found that African concentration was the charm that would elicit all the warmest feelings of black men.

The Rev. Mr. S. Crummell states:

Immediately on the receipt of the official documents authorizing me to enter upon this commission, I commenced, at once, the performance of the duties it required. In connection with J. D. Johnson, Esq. I addressed on several occasions the people of the city of Washington, D. C. The Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church being in session in that city at that time, I was privileged with Mr. Johnson to visit and to address that important body composed of (50) fifty ministers. We improved our opportunity to set before them the claims and advantages of our country. I may add here that at a similar conference, held in New York city a few weeks afterwards, I had the same privilege extended to me.

Leaving Washington city, I went thence to the State of Maryland; and in company with Rev. E. W. Blyden, I addressed on different occasions several thousands of the free people of color in the city of Baltimore. My journeys and labors, from this time, were carried on alone. I visited Annapolis, the capital of Maryland, and addressed the people there on two occasions. From Maryland I passed into Pennsylvania, and had the privilege of meeting in public assemblies in their churches the people of Philadelphia and Pittsburg; in Harrisburg and Alleghany city I held private conferences.

In the State of Delaware, I met the free colored people, in the town of Wilmington, on two visits, in their large church at four meetings; and also had several private conferences.

In the State of New Jersey I addressed meetings in Newark, Princeton, on two visits, Trenton and Elizabethtown.

In the State of New York; in New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Rochester, and Buffalo, I addressed large assemblies, and in some places, on two or three occasions.

In the State of Ohio I had public meetings in Cleveland, twice Toledo and twice at Oberlin.

In the State of Michigan, at Detroit, on three occasions, and at Ann Arbor.

In the State of Illinois at Chicago.

In Canada at Chatham, C. W.

The chief towns in Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, had been visited by me previously to the receipt of my commission.

During my journeys through the States I have been received everywhere with the utmost courtesy by our brethren of the African race. On no single occasion have I had to encounter opposition. I found everywhere a warm interest in our Republic, and a deep desire to hear of our progress and improvement. My meetings were always well attended, frequently crowded. Even those colored gentlemen in the States who are opposed to emigration oftentimes expressed satisfaction at the signs and proofs of Liberia's progress.

At the commencement of our labors as Commissioners, we received from the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, a series of resolutions most cordially endorsing our Commission, and recommending us to their friends throughout the States.

I am under very great obligations to the colored Ministers of the several denominations, for assistance in furthering the objects of my mission and for securing me opportunities for addressing their people. Without intending to be in any way invidious, I beg to mention my deep obligations to the Rt. Rev. Daniel A. Payne, D. D., Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. This gentleman, although thoroughly devoted to the interests of the race in America, is likewise a fast friend of Liberia, and anxious for the redemption of Africa. I beg to mention in this connection the names of Rev. J. M. Brown, and the Rev. Mr. Wayman of Baltimore; also the Rev. Stephen Smith of Philadelphia, and several other Ministers of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

Perhaps I may be permitted to express my conviction that a Commission of responsible citizens to the free people of color of U. S. A., setting forth the claims and advantages of our country, is a policy which is needed as well for them as ourselves. Few of the questions which are now agitating the minds of our brethren in America command so much attention and excite so much interest as this of emigration. And with respect to those of them who are intent upon seeking a new home in foreign lands, it would seem but a matter of duty that Liberia as a field for enterprise and citizenship should be brought before them for consideration and for choice.

In reference to these reports the Herald says :

By the reports of Commissioners Blyden and Crummell, pub-

lished in this issue, it appears that our brethren in America are, at last, beginning to realize that Africa is the only true home of the African.

Many of our colored brethren seem to think, that the United States is the only country in the world fit for them to live in; and they seem to look upon it as a kind of sacrilege to emigrate from it in search of truer freedom, and a higher position among the family of nations. They seem to forget that it was emigration that laid open that Eden to them. They do not consider, that if the Anglo Saxon had always been as much opposed to immigrating to America, as the Anglo African is now opposed to emigrating from it, they never would have had that free, christianized, and beloved country to enslave them and their posterity.

While we believe that Africa is the best part of the world for the African race as a whole, yet we do not think it is the only place suitable for them. We would like to see our colored brethren going out from America to seek new homes in all parts of the world. The earth was made for us as much as for any other race, and we have a right to our share of it. As water, when set in motion, will seek its own level before it comes to rest again, so we believe that the colored people of America, when once embarked on the tide of emigration, will emigrate, and emigrate, until they find a proper level where they can rest and prosper; and that resting place will be in Africa.

We therefore say to our colored brethren in America, emigrate anywhere, and every where, until you find some country where you can be a free and great people. Liberia, with open arms, invites all Africa's children to come over and help build up a mighty nation; but if they will go elsewhere, then we wish them good speed.

In the January mail steamer, a Mr. Croft, a colored gentleman from England, went on a mission to the King, in behalf of the Quakers of England, with presents, and with a view to induce the king to put an end to his bloody festivals. We have not yet heard of the result of this mission.

From Lagos 400 bales of cotton were received in England in the month of December—the largest shipment ever made at one time from Lagos.

The M. E. Conference finished its session in this city on Monday, the 16th instant. In consequence of the ill health of Bishop Burns, the Rev. B. Wilson presided over the sessions of the conference. The conference made several changes among their ministers; Rev. J. W. Roberts goes to Bassa; Rev. T. Fuller to Palmas; Rev. P. Corker to Millsburg, and the Rev. H. Whitfield to Monrovia. These are all we have learned as yet.

Sierra Leone papers give accounts of considerable fightings and

difficulties between the authorities of the colony and the surrounding native tribes, both to the north and south of the colony. An association for the growing of cotton had been organized.

We are pleased to note that the new governor, Major Blackall, seems to be giving much encouragement to the educational interest of the place. He presides with interest at educational associations, and never before have the papers so teemed with notes and notices of schools and like associations for the promotion of knowledge.

Edward S. Morris, of Philadelphia, 916 Arch street, arrived in Monrovia in the "M. C. Stevens," December 25th, bringing samples of his machines for cleaning coffee, &c.

January 1st, Mr. Morris delivered a very interesting as well as instructive address to the citizens of this city (males only) in the fair building, situated in the "Government Park." He was presented by John O. Hines, Esq., an industrious mechanic and thriving farmer of this county, with a beautiful walking cane, made by Mr. Hines, all out of Liberian materials. Mr. Morris appeared much affected on being presented with the cane, when listening to the remarks of Mr. H. W. Johnson, who handed him the cane for Mr. Hines. He has gone down the coast in the "Stevens."

The celebration of the first of December came off in the usual way in Trinity Church. Mr. A. D. Williams, first speaker, introduced the day with some very appropriate remarks; after which, followed Mr. J. H. Evans, orator for the occasion. We were highly pleased with the address of both gentlemen. The speakers were both young, neither, perhaps, being over twenty-one; yet they did great credit to themselves, having done much better than many we have known to undertake the same duties, double their age. The choir performed remarkably well.

In the evening at 7 o'clock, a lecture was delivered by Hon. John Marshall, Senator from Maryland county, in the same place, chiefly on what he had seen while in England and other parts of Europe.

The Convocation of the P. E. Church will commence its session in this city on Wednesday, the 18th inst. The session will be an important one, as the question of independence will be discussed.

On Thursday, the 25th ult., the President entertained at dinner the commander and officers of his Dutch Majesty's ship "Cornelis Dirks." The principal officers of our Government, and the foreign officials residing in this city were present, and a more interesting occasion we have seldom witnessed.

ACCOUNT OF PRODUCTS exported from the port of Monrovia during the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1862.

TO ENGLAND.

135,962 gallons of palm oil.....	\$32,704 02
52 tons of camwood.....	2,209 91
100 lbs. of ivory.....	60 00
2,008 gallons of syrup and molasses	412 85
14,892 pounds of sugar.....	868 64
	<hr/> \$36,255 42

TO THE UNITED STATES.

30,998 gallons of palm oil.....	\$13,832 76
50 tons of camwood	2,972 80
36 bushels palm kernels	18 00
	<hr/> 16,823 50

TO HAMBURG.

180,500 gallons palm oil.....	\$61,012 24
11,134 bushels palm kernels.....	7,367 00
64 tons of camwood.....	3,428 15
642 lbs. of ivory.....	300 38
	<hr/> 72,197 76

TO HOLLAND.

50,724 gallons of palm oil.....	\$17,907 02
9 tons of camwood	434 87
8,892 pounds of ivory.....	643 87
7,884 bushels of palm kernels.....	3,942 00
	<hr/> 22,927 76

\$148,204 50

TOTALS.

Oil.....	407,184 gallons.
Camwood.....	129 tons.
Molasses.....	2,008 gallons.
Sugar.....	14,892 pounds.
Ivory.....	1,630 pounds.
Palm kernels	19,054 bushels.

The Herald notices the arrival on the 25th of January of a Dutch man-of-war, at Monrovia, the *Cornelia Dirks*, Commander Van Stevenwich. She remained a week. Her officers were on shore daily, and appeared much pleased with the city and its inhabitants.

Since the arrival of the *M. C. Stevens*, we have despatches from Liberia by the English mail to the seventh of March. We are grieved to notice the death of Dr. H. J. Roberts, a most worthy citizen and skilful physician. He was a brother of the ex-President. He had long been in ill health. He died on the 5th of March.

Agriculture is attracting much attention in Liberia, and also education.

6

6
0

h
n
re
s.
m
re
y
s-
h.
so



LIBERIA.—Rev. John Seys, now in Liberia, writing to the *Western Christian Advocate*, speaks in the following terms of the productiveness of that country:

I have lived in and visited fifteen West India Islands, my native country. I have been familiar with sugar-cane and its culture, with coffee, and with cotton from my childhood, and thought those islands unrivaled. But Liberia excels them all. At the late fair in Monrovia a sugar-cane was exhibited measuring *thirty-one feet nine inches*. I saw it, and yielded the palm hitherto, in my estimation, held by Trinidad, in the Gulf of Paria, to Sinoe county, Liberia. Cotton is perennial, and of the finest texture and staple. A plant in Monrovia, on the premises of the late Judge Benedict, has yielded at least four pounds annually for twelve years in succession. Mr. Morris, whose visit and lectures have created a perfect enthusiasm about coffee, obtained at Sinoe twenty-four varieties of splendid berries from trees transplanted from the forest where the plant is indigenous, wild, and found in countless multitudes, some fifty feet high.

Of the religious condition of the colony, he says:

The work of religion prospers. The mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church is decidedly the most efficient. Bishop Payne and Rev. Mr. Hoffman are on board, on their way to their convocation at Monrovia. Our own mission holds its annual conference at Monrovia on February 11. Several brethren are going up with us to it. This mission rather languishes. Several preachers have died, and Bishop Burns is in feeble health, and may have to visit Madeira after his conference. "The harvest truly is great, but the laborers are few." No white man has offered since Rev. Mr. Bastion. Very few colored preachers come over from America; still less, if any, are raised up on the mission, and hence the work does not progress.

THE BASUTO CONVERT.

The French Protestants have a flourishing missionary station in South Africa, which has borne precious fruit. The following interesting account of one of their converts shows, in a striking manner, the power of Divine grace:

Libe lived a heathen and a malignant enemy to the Gospel down to old age; but when the missionaries had almost ceased to indulge hope concerning him, his heart was subdued, and his mind enlightened by the gracious power of the Divine Spirit, and, as it will be seen from the following narrative, he became a decided follower of the Lord Jesus, and died in the peace and triumph of the Gospel.

"Libe, an uncle of Moshesh, had witnessed with the greatest displeasure the arrival of the missionaries. 'Why are these strangers not driven away?' said he one day to his friend Khoabane, a prudent, influential man. 'Why should they be driven away?' said he. 'They do us no harm; let us listen to what they have to say—no one obliges us to believe them.' 'That is what Moshesh and you are always repeating; you will find out your mistake when it is too late.' Libe was nearly eighty years of age when he spoke in this manner.

"Was this aged heathen clear-sighted enough to discern the power of the doctrines that we preached, or rather, did not his conscience tremble already under the sting of Divine truth.

"However this might be, some time after, taking advantage of the peace which reigned in the plain, Libe quitted the arid heights of Thaba-Bosio for the smiling valleys of Korokoro, and chose a hill of considerable elevation as the site of his village, whence the eye wandered over the imposing chain of the Malutos, and the rich table land which separates the station where I resided from that of Moriah. It was not, however, the beauty of the sight which guided him in his choice; the sole desire of the old chief was to procure good pastures for his flocks, and to escape from our wearisome preaching.

"He soon saw with vexation that we had found our way to his dwelling. How could we abandon him—a man on the brink of the tomb? Already the deep wrinkles which furrowed his whole body, the terrible state of emaciation to which he was reduced, his dull and haggard eyes, and other indications, still more repulsive, of a speedy dissolution, made even his nearest relations avoid him. He was generally to be found covered with disgusting rags, squatted near the door of his hut, endeavoring to lessen the tedium of solitude by plaiting rushes.

"One would have thought that Libe, forsaken by every one, would have received with joy the consoling promises of the only religion which can dispel the terrors of death. But no; at the first sound of our voices a smile of hatred and scorn played upon his lips. 'Depart!' cried he; 'I know you not. I will have nothing to do with you or your God. I will not believe in Him until I see Him with my own eyes.' 'Would your God be able to transform an old man into a young one?' said he one day to my colleague of Moriah. Just at this moment the rising sun shot his rays across the defiles of the Malutis. 'Yes,' answered this servant of Christ; 'you see this sun, which will soon be six thousand years old; it is as young and beautiful to-day, as it was when it shone upon the world for the first time. My God has the power to perform what you ask; but He will not perform it in your favor, because you have sinned, and every sinner must die.' At the sound of this last word, Libe became furious, and turning his back on our friend, replied: 'Young man, importune me no more; and if you wish me to listen

to you, go and fetch your father from beyond the sea—he, perhaps, may be able to instruct me.

“The violence of his animosity was especially manifested on the occasion of the interment of one of his daughters, at which I was invited to officiate by the husband of the deceased, and some other members of the family. The procession had preceded me, and I was following slowly toward the grave, praying to the Lord to enable me to glorify Him, when I saw Libe rushing toward me with a rapidity which only rage could give him. His menacing gestures plainly showed his design in coming, and I trembled at the prospect of being obliged to defend myself. Happily, his sons no sooner saw him appear than they ran to my aid; they begged him respectfully to retire, but he was deaf to their entreaties, and a struggle was the inevitable consequence. The wretched old man, exhausting himself by vain efforts, reduced his children to the grievous necessity of laying him on the ground, and keeping him in that position during the whole service. When I passed near him, on going away he exerted all his strength to disengage himself, and ended by knocking his head violently against the ground. At length he ceased, being quite worn out with fatigue; and casting on me a look of which I could not have believed any man capable, he loaded me with invectives.

“After this deplorable incident, we discontinued our visits to Libe, for fear of contributing to increase his condemnation; we inquired, however, from time to time, if he was still living, and sent him friendly messages by his neighbors. What was my surprise one day on receiving an invitation to go to him! The messenger that he sent was radiant with joy. ‘Libe prays,’ said he, with emotion; ‘and begs you to go and pray with him.’ Perceiving on my lips a smile of incredulity, the pious Tsiu continued his relation as follows: ‘Yesterday morning Libe sent for me into his hut, and said, ‘My child, can you pray? Kneel down by me, and pray God to have mercy on the greatest of sinners. I am afraid, my child; this God that I have so long denied has made me feel his power in my soul. I know now that he exists. I have not any doubt of it. Who will deliver me from that fire which never can be quenched? I see it! I see it! Do you think God will pardon me? I refused to go and hear his word, while I was still able to walk. Now that I am blind, and almost deaf, how can I serve Jehovah?’ ‘Here,’ added Tsiu, ‘Libe stopped a moment, and then asked, ‘Have you your book with you?’ I answered that I had. ‘Well, open it, and place my finger on the name of God.’ I did as he wished. ‘It is there, then,’ cried he, ‘the beautiful name of God. Now place my finger on that of Jesus, the Saviour.’ Such was the touching recital of this bearer of good tidings sent me by Libe, and I soon had the pleasure of assuring myself of the reality of this wonderful conversion.

“For nearly a year my co-worker at Moriah shared with me the

happy task of ministering to this old man, whom grace had rendered as docile as a little child. In order to lose none of our instructions, Libe usually took our hands in his, and putting his ear close to our lips, repeated, one after the other, the words that we uttered, begging us to correct him if he made any mistake. He was baptised in his own village. This ceremony attracted a crowd of people, who were desirous of seeing him who had persecuted us, and who now preached the faith which once he sought to destroy. Four aged members of the church at Moriah carried the neophyte, who was too feeble to move alone. Although we were not without anxiety as to the effects that such varied emotions might have upon him, we thought it our duty, trusting in the Lord, to invite him to give an account of his faith.

" 'I believe,' said he, without hesitation, 'in Jehovah, the true God, who created me, and who has preserved me to the present hour. He has had pity on me, who hated him, and has delivered Jesus to death to save me. O my master! O my father! have mercy on me! I have no more strength—my days are ended. Take me to thyself; let death have nothing of me but these poor bones! Preserve me from hell and the devil! O my Father, hear Jesus, who is praying to Thee for me! O my Lord! * * * * O my Father! * * * * The good old man forgot himself so completely in these pious ejaculations, that my colleague of Moriah, who officiated, was obliged to interrupt him, by putting the following questions: 'Do you still place any confidence in the sacrifices that you have been accustomed to make to the spirits of your ancestors?' 'How can such sacrifices purify?' 'I believe in them no more; the blood of Jesus is my only hope.' 'Have you any desire you would like to express to your family, and to the Basutos assembled round you?' 'Yes; I desire them to make haste to believe and repent. Let them all go to the house of God, and listen meekly to what is taught there. Moshesh, my son, where art thou?' (Here Moshesh covered his eyes with a handkerchief to hide his emotion.) 'And thou, Letsie, my grandson, where art thou? Attend to my last words. Why do you resist God? Your wives are an objection. These women are your sisters, not your wives. Jehovah created but one man and one woman, and united them to be one flesh. O! submit yourselves to Jesus. He will save you. Leave off war, and love your fellow-creatures.' 'Why do you desire baptism?' 'Because Jesus has said, that he who believes and is baptized shall be saved. Can I know better than what my Master tells me?'

"It is the custom in our stations for the converts, before receiving baptism, to repeat the ancient form of renouncement. It had been explained to Libe, and he had perfectly understood it; but it was impossible for him to learn it, or even to repeat it after the officiating minister. This circumstance was turned to our edification, inasmuch as the embarrassment of the convert brought forth all the ardor of his feelings. 'I renounced the world and its pomp,' said

my colleague. 'No,' exclaimed Libe; 'I do not renounce it now, for I did so long ago.' 'I renounce the devil and all his works.' 'The devil!' interrupted the happy believer; 'what have I to do with him? He has deceived me for many long years. Does he wish to lead me to ruin with himself? I leave hell to him; let him possess it alone.' 'I renounce the flesh and its lusts.' Another exclamation. 'Are there no joys but those of this world? Have we not in Jesus pleasures which satisfy us?' According to a desire very generally expressed, Libe was surnamed Adam, the father of the Basutos. He died one Sunday morning, shortly after his baptism. One of his grandsons had just been reading to him some verses from the Gospels. 'Do you know,' said the young man, 'that to-day is the Lord's day?' 'I do know it,' he replied; 'I am with my God.' A few moments after, he asked that a mantle might be spread over him, as he felt overpowered with sleep; and he slept, to wake in this world no more.—*Lond. Miss. Chron.*

—ooo—

PARIS EVANGELICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The following statements respecting the operations of this Society in South Africa, are given by a correspondent in the News of the Churches, for February:

Most of your readers know that the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society has been, in the hands of Providence, the means of rescuing from impending ruin, and restoring to a state of comparative prosperity, an important tribe of South Africa, the Basutos. The country inhabited by those natives is situated nearly in the latitude of Natal, to the west of that colony, from which it is separated by a high range of mountains. It is remarkably fertile, abundant rains visit it regularly in the summer, and in winter, owing to the elevation of the land, occasional falls of snow maintain the moisture of the soil. This, with the return of peace, brought on by the arrival of the missionaries, has enabled the Basutos to repair their fortunes, which the constant inroads of their enemies had so completely destroyed, that a part of the population had recourse to cannibalism to maintain their wretched existence. The Basuto land may now be considered as the granary of the northern districts of the Cape Colony. Wheat, maize, and other staple produce are now cultivated there on a very large scale; most of the fruit trees of Europe are also reared with success. The population is dense in comparison to that of other parts of South Africa. The country is generally studded with small hamlets.

The mass of the population are still heathen, and there, as in all Caffraria, superstition, and the crafty devices of diviners and other supporters of Paganism, often thwart the efforts of the missionaries. Much encouragement has, however, been granted to these good men. Ten stations, every one of which is to be considered as the centre of

an important district, have been founded in Basuto land. The preachers of the Gospel are generally loved and esteemed. The New Testament, printed in the idiom of the country, has been extensively circulated, with a collection of hymns and other religious books. We are happy to be able to offer to our readers some of the recent accounts sent by the French missionaries to the Parent Society.

The pastor of Beershebah, the Rev. S. Rolland, preaches every Sunday to a congregation of about 500 adults, of whom 326 partake of the Lord's supper. The number of recent converts on probation, previous to their being baptized, amounts to 125. Schools have always been in a very flourishing state on that station.

At Thaba-Bossion, the residence of the paramount chief, the Rev. Mr. Youssef preaches the Gospel to an audience varying between 350 and 400 hearers. The members of the church amount to 146. Among the new converts lately admitted, was a youth belonging to the despised race of the Bushmen. During a long time he listened with great attention to the preaching of the word, but found it very difficult to remember what he heard. This grieved him very much, and he once complained mournfully of it to a member of the church. "Thy heart," said his friend, "is like a pierced sack, which can keep nothing that is put into it. But the sack may be repaired: pray the Lord to do it by his Holy Spirit." From that moment the poor Bushman prayed with more courage and perseverance, and his requests have been heard. Not only has he been enabled to understand fully the plan of salvation, but he has even succeeded in learning to read the holy Scriptures, and he rejoices the heart of the missionary by his Christian conduct.

Mr. Mabile, the missionary of Morijah, has the charge of a numerous flock, scattered over a very extensive district; 328 adults have been brought to the saving knowledge of Christ. The last report of that station contains a very edifying account of an aged member of the church. Mr. Mabile having passed unexpectedly through the village in which she resided, was told, that she was very ill, and not expected to live long. He at once went to see her. Hearing his voice, she opened her eyes, and begged of her friends to turn her towards him. Peace was depicted on her face. Her countenance was that of a servant quietly awaiting the arrival of her Master. "Lemina," said the missionary, "do you know me?" "Yes, I know you; speak to me." "Whom are you expecting?" "The Lord Jesus." "Will he come soon?" "Yes; he is very near." "What has he done for you?" "He has taken away all my sins on himself, and carried them all away. Since I have given myself to him, he has always guided and protected me. And now I shall soon be with him." Three days later a message brought to Mr. Mabile the news of the death of Lemina. An instant before her departure, her brother-in-law, who is also a believer, inquired whether she had anything to express. "I have nothing new to say,"

was the ready answer; "Jesus is always for me the one who has carried away my sins; what will you have more? I am going; I do not fear death." Very soon after, she exclaimed, "Heaven opens before me, full of glory! There is Heaven opened! I am entering into it!" These were her last words.

At Mekuatleng, where there is a congregation of 400 hearers and 130 communicants, the Rev. Mr. Daumas is preparing for baptism a considerable number of recent converts. Among the members of the church, a man named Matike once astounded the missionary by the recital of a most wonderful deliverance; he was traveling in a desert with his wife and a friend, and compelled to spend the night in a place infested with lions. After having passed through the agonies of the most cruel apprehensions, they began to hope that no evil would befall them, when a lion pounced upon them, seized the friend of Matike, and began to tear him. The woman uttering shrieks of distress, the animal crushed her head in its mouth, and killed her. Poor Matike found himself under the corpse of his fellow-traveler, felt his blood trickle over his own body, and heard during a long time the monster gnawing upon him the mangled remains of its victim. Matike has lived many years after that escape, and he has endeavored to consecrate faithfully to the service of the Lord the life which had been so miraculously preserved. He died lately, and his last words to his friends were these: "Remember what the Lord has brought you through, what he has done for me, and be faithful in his service."

The Rev. Mr. Dyke, of Hermon, lately baptized sixteen adults. The attendance here is also excellent, being nearly 500 persons. The church members amount to 157, and their number will soon be increased, as no less than sixty-seven adults are in preparation for baptism. Among the persons lately received is an aged woman, almost deaf, and bent down by years. During many months she came regularly on foot to the station, from a distance of eight miles, to attend public worship. She could hear but little of what was said by the missionary, but she appeared happy in sitting with Christians, and seeing them pray and read the word of God. As soon as the service was concluded, she made a daughter of hers sit by her side, and repeat slowly and distinctly to her the instructions which had been delivered from the pulpit. One day, describing to Mr. Dyke the folly and wickedness of her former life, she ended by saying, "One mightier than I has overcome me. He, my conqueror, always young, always strong, has bound me to his service. I shall ever walk in his strength, for he is able to subdue my heart and to introduce me finally into glory."

If we were not obliged to restrain ourselves, much edifying and interesting information might be gleaned from the reports of the other stations, which, although less advanced than those we have mentioned, have all witnessed remarkable displays of the almighty grace of God.

The converted natives assist the missionaries in spreading the glad tidings of the Gospel every Sunday; many of them visit some of the villages of the district to which they belong, and avail themselves of all the opportunities of doing good and diffusing light that they meet with. Some of them have become very efficient schoolmasters and deacons.

—ooo—

[From the Spirit of Missions.]
AFRICAN MISSIONS.

The following reports are copied from a recent number of the Cavalla Messenger, a paper published in our African Mission:

Report from Cavalla Station to Cape Palmas Convocation, Dec. 26, 1862.

The services at Cavalla Station have been steadily maintained since the last meeting of Convocation. The missionary has not been interrupted once by sickness himself, nor has his faithful assistant, Rev. C. F. Jones. The regular routine here is: morning service, with a lecture on the Epistle and Gospel for the day, at half-past seven o'clock A. M.; a Grebo service, followed by a sermon from the missionary, and sometimes Mr. Jones, at half-past ten o'clock; Sunday school in the afternoon, in which it is the happiness of the missionary to act as superintendent and teacher; and regular evening service, followed by a sermon by the missionary in the evening.

Rev. Mr. Jones preaches usually in Grebo, on Wednesday evenings, after the regular service.

On Thursday a service is held about noon in the missionary study, for the benefit of communicants living amongst the heathen.

It would be faithless to suppose that all these services have been in vain. We have good ground, indeed, for knowing that they have been blessed to the upbuilding of the church, and to bringing a few more within her sacred pale. The attendance on the part of the heathen is somewhat improved, and if they do not yield to the truth, they at least appear less opposed to it.

The missionary meeting has been held regularly on the first Wednesday in every month, and the missionary spirit, it is hoped, developed more and more. Even little children seem desirous to give something month by month, while the aggregate contributions of villagers, scholars, and the Female Sewing Society have averaged \$24 60 per month. Besides occasional visits to Cavalla river, the missionary has been able to go once to Bohlen, preaching on the way, and once to Taboo within the past three months. From the former place and district, the superintendent will report. Of Taboo I am thankful to be able to report encouragingly. Mr. Minor retains six children under his influence, chiefly supporting them himself, while William Sparrow is their teacher. I found

the grounds and house in a neat and proper condition; but what was especially noticeable was the evident improvement of the superintendent and family in spirituality under the afflictions through which they have been called to pass in the war of their people with their neighbors. Mr. Minor remarked, as we talked over the prospects of the station: "We feel that God is with us."

It is with thankfulness that I am able to report that, through the friendly interposition of the Cavalla people, the difficulties which have been so long disturbing the mission station at Taboo and the Plabo tribe have been settled.

The semi-annual examinations were held at Cavalla on Thursday and Friday, 17th and 18th instant.

Connected with the boarding schools there are: girls, 29, boys, 18; day scholars, boys 6, girls, 6—total, 59. From Wotte, there were present of boys, 2; night schools in the heathen villages, 30; making a total of scholars, 91. The two night schools in the large town and Nyaro have been revived by the free-will effort of Mr. Charles Morgan and Edward Neufville, who have also charge of the boys' boarding school.

It is a pleasure to report favorably of these two young men, as also of the teacher and assistant of the girls' school. Edward Neufville is now an applicant to be received as a candidate for holy orders.

In the schools, as in the church at Cavalla, a respect and deference for those who "are over them in the Lord," has been one of the gratifying proofs of general progress in the Christian faith and practice.

The missionary has performed only one infant and three adult baptisms within the past three months; one person has died, our printer, William White. Brought into the mission at a very early age, he was always an amiable boy, and early made a profession of faith in Christ. Little sensibility and life were manifested, until the illness which proved fatal. Then his heart seemed to be softened. The Bible and its priceless truths were precious to him, and brought peace whether for life or death. God has pleased to grant him death, that he might truly live.

On the Sunday afterward two more scholars were baptized in the place of the dead; thus bringing to the recollection of many that the church below is only a school for the church above; and, further, that while Christians are ever passing away from the one to the other, God will ever bring a new and increasing accession; thus always preserving and giving life to his one Apostolic Church, "even unto the end of the world."

Statistics of the station for the year ending December 26: Communicants admitted, 5; transferred to other stations, 13; suspended, 5; died, 3; present number, 77. Baptisms: adult, 3; infant, 9—total, 12. Confirmations, 4; candidate for orders, 1; missionary collections, \$136 91; alms, \$20 27.

J. PAYNE.

[From the Spirit of Missions.]
YORUBA MISSION—WEST AFRICA.

We took occasion in a recent number to call attention to the circumstances of great peril in which the missionaries and others in Yoruba were placed.

The anxiety then expressed is in a measure, at least, relieved by the following statement copied from the February number of the Church Missionary Record:

The Committee of the Church Missionary Society take this opportunity of expressing their deep sense of the very wide-spread sympathy manifested, not only in England, but upon the continent of Europe, on behalf of their missionaries, under the threatened attack of the King of Dahomey. Not only has the appeal for prayer been responded to most cordially at parochial missionary meetings, but it has been recommended by many clergymen from the pulpit, and has formed a special subject of weekly intercession in many Christian families. Under these circumstances, they have great satisfaction in laying before their friends the following intelligence just received from the Yoruba Mission.

The committee learn that the state of the country, in consequence of the height of the rivers, has been such that it has been hitherto impossible to move an army across the country between Dahomey and Abbeokuta. In the mean time, Commodore Wilmot, in command of the West African squadron, accompanied by Capt. Luce and the surgeon of H. M. S. Brisk, has landed at Whydah, and gone up to Abomey, on a mission to the King of Dahomey. There is, therefore, much ground for hope that the threatened attack of the King of Dahomey upon Abbeokuta will be mercifully averted.

A letter dated Ibadan, September 5, 1862, has also arrived from the Rev. D. Hinderer, speaking of the great comfort which he and the beleaguered mission party had derived from the thought that so much prayer was being poured out for them by the church at home. He states that though to their multiplied trials had been added the death of Mr. Jefferies, one of the European catechists, through want of proper nourishment while prostrated by sickness, yet God, in an especial manner, had vouchsafed his protecting care over them, in that when they were in the greatest straits for want of cowries, a heathen woman, previously unknown to them, had come forward and furnished a supply for their wants. Mr. Hinderer expresses his "unspeakable joy that the town-bell has rung, indicative of a speedy opening of the road to Abbeokuta," so that he and the mission would be able to remove to Lagos. A still further ground of hope is the fact, that the Rev. J. A. Lamb, Secretary at Lagos, and Captain Davies, had received permission

from the Bashorum of Abbeokuta not only to visit Ibadan with provisions for the mission party, but also to act as mediators between themselves and the Ibadans. There is thus good reason to hope that the civil war which has so long distracted the Yoruba country may be speedily terminated.

The committee trust that this intelligence will lead their friends to mingle thanksgivings with their continued prayers on behalf of the mission. Gratefully as they recognize the self-denying efforts of their friends to provide the funds needed for their great work, they are still more grateful for this evidence of the prayerful interest manifested on the Society's behalf. They desire to offer their humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God for the spirit of prayer which has been so largely poured out, and they trust that their friends will ever remember that such contributions are the true strength and stay of the Church Missionary Society.



THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

There never was a time when the Colonization Society stood so high in public estimation as it does deservedly at the present. It has managed to keep itself entirely clear of all party strifes, and while loyal to the Government of the United States, and philanthropic to the colored race to the highest possible degree, its discreet method of showing that regard, though it has occasioned for it some misconception formerly, has raised it higher and higher every year in the eyes of all discerning men. It originated in the most sincere and hearty desire to do good to the colored race, and it has effected more that is encouraging in the present and hopeful for the future than any other scheme that we have seen or can yet see.

The power of self-government has been developed among these colonists to a degree, and with a success which is truly astonishing. Their sense of superiority to the native Africans around them has led them justly to appreciate and look up to the Christian civilization of the United States, and to imitate all the best features of our institutions of their own free choice. Agriculture, commerce, education, religion, the just and legitimate authority of civil self-government without tyranny and oppression; these things are all found advancing among them more rapidly than in Sierra Leone, a British colony planted long before—more rapidly, perhaps, than in almost any other colony, planted only so short a time, and nourished only by such slender support.

At the present moment there can be no comparison, we suppose, between the prospects for the colored man, who emigrates to Liberia, and to any other place that has been proposed. In Hayti, they are all in danger of being subjugated at any moment by French or Spanish ships of war. They are placed in the midst of a people of their own race, but of the most idle and worthless description, speak-

ing another tongue, and where, instead of being looked upon as superiors in industry and knowledge, they will be treated as strangers and foreigners, while their children will be almost certain to be corrupted instead of elevated.

The climate and distance used to be the chief sources of dread against Liberia. But such are the results of experience and science, that with proper precaution nothing is to be feared from that source now. On the high table lands a few miles back from the coast, emigrants go through the acclimating fever in so mild a manner that far less is to be feared from it now than in going to Hayti, or Central America, or any other climate adapted to the colored race. Ships have also so abridged the duration of the voyage, and made the passage so smooth and pleasant for those who can manage thus to get across, that it is almost as if a bridge had been thrown over the Atlantic. The language, too, and customs, are so thoroughly American that the colored man hardly realizes his change of country, only his change of position.

If ever there was a scheme of philanthropy calculated to do good to the colored race at the present juncture, this is it. The wisdom of encouraging so many able-bodied laborers to leave our own shores might justly be questioned, viewed simply from the point of our own interest. Great Britain is eager to obtain them for their own interests. But so far as the good of these individuals and their children is concerned, and for the future benefit of the whole continent of Africa, nothing can be conceived more promising. If some of our merchants would present either the Liberian Government or the Colonization Society with a packet steamer to ply between Philadelphia and Monrovia regularly and rapidly, we believe it would soon amply pay expenses, and develop a trade of the highest value to this city, while by carrying emigrants, it would enrich Africa.—*Public Ledger.*

Rev. Mr. Arbousset, a French Protestant Missionary, of thirty years service among the Basutos in South Africa, reports having received at Moriah, six hundred of the natives to the Lord's table, and that there were lately four hundred communicants at the station, besides several other flourishing stations had been formed. It is stated that a work on South Africa has been written by Mr. Arbousset, which has been translated and published in Edinburgh.

Accompanying a handsome contribution from one of the Missionary districts in South Africa, for the relief of the starving operatives in England, was a statement that \$250 of the sum was contributed by the native tribe known by the name of Fingoes, among whom the Wesleyan missionaries have many years labored in teaching Christianity and civilization.

GROWING TRADE OF WEST AFRICA.

The ability of Western Africa to supply others than her own people with staple productions, and as a boundless mart for the manufactures of Europe and America, are clearly demonstrated. The last returns of imports by England from thence are thus given, as well as the increase or decrease as compared with 1859:

	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.
Barwood.....	£8,939	£2,046	.....
Camwood.....	7,870	519	.....
Copper ore.....	648	....	£515
Cotton.....	6,094	405	.....
Ebony.....	3,797	1,184	....
Guano.....	2,590	1,186	....
Gum animi.....	222	....	531
Gum copal.....	865	....	727
Oil (palm).....	1,684,532	263,503	.....
Orchal.....	.....	.....	29
Teeth (elephant's).....	35,672	.....	6,203
Wax (bees).....	2,184	.....	5,590
All other articles.....	23,702	4,147	.....
Total.....	£1,776,565	£272,990	£13,602
		13,602	

Increase in 1860 over 1859..... £259,388

The subjoined table shows the character of the commodities shipped in 1860, and that, with one exception, all the articles exhibit increases over the preceding year:

	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.
Apparel.....	£24,158	£6,582	....
Guns.....	61,613	22,230	.....
Gunpowder.....	100,169	28,785	....
Beads.....	8,388	5,264	....
Brass manufactures.....	20,820	1,846	....
Cottons.....	464,661	138,216	.....
Earthenware.....	23,227	11,418	....
Hardware.....	50,814	2,405	....
Iron and steel.....	25,147	4,442	....
Silk manufactures.....	14,421	6,429	....
Spirits (British).....	15,695	12,078	....
Staves.....	56,588	.....	£1,909
Woolens.....	11,074	4,032	....
All other articles.....	75,120	13,450	....
Total.....	£951,295	£257,177	£1,909
		1,909	

Increase in 1860 over 1859..... £255,268

The increase is a handsome one, and the total is rapidly rising in importance. The commerce of Western Africa offers great inducements to traders.—*Colonization (Phila.) Herald.*

—000—

AID TO THE FREED PEOPLE.—Our private accounts from the West represent that the number of refugees from slavery was largely increased recently in Tennessee. It is said the Government proposes to furnish them with land for cultivation, and that seeds and agricultural implements are greatly needed. Our Western friends are giving their attention earnestly to this want. "I rejoice," writes a correspondent, "that this is the case, and I desire friends everywhere to be encouraged in this good work—thereby evincing to our authorities that though we cannot, for conscience' sake, destroy men's lives, we feel the Christian obligation resting on us to do something to save them. Although we should not, and I trust do not, engage in this work for ostentation, yet it is apparent that what is accomplished through the hand of charity, will be so much relief to our oppressed Government, and will doubtless meet its cordial approbation."

We are informed that our friend Henry Rowntree, of Iowa, has gone to the stations in Tennessee, to labor for the moral and religious improvement of the colored people.

A valued friend in the interior of the State of New York, writes that friends there have been much interested in preparing clothing for the freed people, and adds: "It does not seem to me a charity, but a debt we owe, and which, in justice, we are required to pay, at least in part. These poor people have been long toiling for us—suffering hardships, stripes, and bondage, and we have clothed and fed ourselves with the produce of their unrequited labor."

By a recent letter from England, we learn that the Appeal from London Meeting for Sufferings for contributions to aid the refugees from slavery, is likely to find a liberal response, notwithstanding the strong claim of the suffering population of Lancashire upon the aid of our English friends—a claim that has been met in the spirit of true Christian benevolence.

We are glad to find that the Cincinnati Relief Commission continues its active exertions in the great work.—*Friends Review.*

—000—

A superintendent expresses much gratitude for articles forwarded, while he mentions the exposure and sufferings of those associated with him in his labors, and suggests that every box sent should have a list of contents, and the place of the donor under whose charge distribution is made. The superintendent could report the good done:

—000—

LIBERIA—THE STEVENS.

The Liberia Herald of the 4th of March gives a full account of the Independent organization of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Liberia, with several other interesting articles, which we shall give in our next number. For various satisfactory reasons the Executive Committee have decided to postpone the departure of the Stevens unto the 16th of the present month. Efforts are being made by the friends of the Society, particularly by Rev. Dr. Pinney,

of New York, with the sanction of the Board of the New York Society, to increase the number of emigrants by the approaching expedition. May these efforts be attended with success. What Liberia now, above all things, needs, is an intelligent and enterprising colored population to extend her influence and develop her resources. Let but one mind animate those men of color who would make their liberty a blessing, and Africa shall become a sharer in their joy.

AFRICA.

Senator Wright, at a late missionary meeting in New York, said: "Liberia is as stable a Government as any of its age. She had schools, colleges, and over four thousand five hundred children receiving education by the policy of our government. A large trade in coffee and palm oil had been given to France and England. He hoped soon to see a vessel leave these shores every week for Liberia, and then the missionaries would open that dark continent to civilization. As the war goes on, and the colored people are thrown upon the Government, God seemed to open Africa that we might return them to their native land, and be their brethren in trade and commerce.

DEATH OF MISSIONARIES IN AFRICA.—Just as this number is made ready for the press, we are put in possession of letters from Africa, announcing the death of Mrs. Auer, wife of the Rev. J. G. Auer, on the 10th of February; and of that of Miss Delia Hunt, on the twelfth of the same month. Both of these beloved missionaries died at the Orphan Asylum, Cape Palmas.

The letters containing the particulars of these sad events, are necessarily deferred to the next number.

—000—

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

From the 20th of March to the 20th of April, 1863.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Received from L. D. Stevens,		ton, Centre Cong. Sabbath	
Treasurer of New Hamp-		School, \$10 each. C F.	
shire Colonization Society		Thompson, \$5. A Van	
as follows: Miscellaneous	\$20 00	Dorn, \$3. Rev. G. P. Ty-	
Chester N. Hampshire Cong.		ler, Hon. R. W. Clarke, \$2	
Church and Society.....	4 00	each. D. B. Thompson,	
Rev. H. O. Howland, Miss		Dr. W. H. Rockwell, H.	
Emily and Miss Ada Haxle-		Orcutt, \$1 each. W. H.	
ton, each \$1.....	3 00	Felton, 50 cents.....	35 50
		Bradford—Rev. Silas M. Keen,	
		D. D.....	1 25
	27 00	Cornwall—Cong. Church and	
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$180.81:)		Society, by Rev. A. A. Ba-	
Brattleboro—N. B. Willia-		ker.....	8 45

<i>Manchester</i> —Cong. Church and Society, \$31 26. Mrs. Lucy Munson, \$1.....	32 26	\$3. Cash, H. N. Whittlesey, Samuel Noyes, Mrs. E. M. Stevens, L. Bradley, A. Treat, each \$2. R. Burritt, Cash, J. G. North, Z. Day, Rev. S. D. Phelps, C. B. Whittlesey, L. A. Daggett, Mrs. C. A. Butterfield, J. Anketell, each \$1. James Olmstead, 50 cents	384 50
<i>Middlebury</i> —Cong. Church and Society, \$18 35. Rev. Pres. B. Labaree, D. D. \$3. Rev. James T. Hyde, \$2. E. Matthews, Mrs. P. Starr, each \$1	25 35	<i>Branford</i> —Cong. Church.....	5 00
<i>Springfield</i> —Cong. Church and Society, by Rev. John W. Chickering, Jr., which, with previous, will constitute him a life member.	20 00	<i>Straford</i> —Mrs. Sophia B. Linsley	7 00
<i>West Townshend</i> —Rev. S. S. Arnold	10 00		391 50
<i>Windsor</i> —Hon. Hiram Harlow, Hon. Carlos Coolidge, S. R. Stoker, Esq., A Friend, each \$5. E. H. Dudley, A Friend, S. U. King, each \$1	23 00	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
<i>Bennington</i> —Cong. Church and Society, by Rev. C. H. Hubbard.....	25 00	<i>Washington City</i> —M. Conant.	2 00
	180 81	Miscellaneous	423 66
<i>Peacham</i> —Legacy of Mrs. Lydia C. Shedd, late of Peacham, Vermont.....	441 36	OHIO.	
By Rev. John Orcutt, (\$391.50:)		By Rev. B. O. Plimpton, (128:)	
<i>New Haven</i> —C. S. Bushnell \$50 to constitute himself a life member. D. Perit, A. R. Street, L. Candee, each \$25. Wm. Bostwick, Timothy Bishop, each \$20. E. Atwater, Eli Whitney, each \$15. Rev. Jeremiah Day, James Brewster, E. E. Salisbury, Mrs. Abby Salisbury, E. C. Read, Misses Gerry, R. F. Ingersol, A. Heaton, William S. Charmley, each \$10. Mrs. E. Atwater, William Johnson, Mrs. Whitney, Cash, J. Fellows, A. F. Barnes, William Boardman, E. C. Scranton. C. L. Chaplain, President Woolsey, Mrs. Lois Chaplain, W. Southworth, each \$5. Mrs. E. Ives, Mrs. Chas. A. Ingersol, Mrs. Isaac Beers, C. M. Ingersol, Miss Mary Dutton, E. H. Bishop, ea.		<i>Madison</i> —B. O. Plimpton....	10 00
		<i>Deerfield</i> —M. R. Gibbs, Rev. Caleb Brown, Mrs. Martha H. Tibbles, Polly Day, each \$10. Jesse L. Slack, Ephraim Hubbard, Sarah Lyons, John Hartzel, each \$5. Linus Reed, \$2.	62 00
		<i>Berlin</i> —Peter Geo.....	5 00
		<i>Palmyra</i> —Rob. Johnson.....	10 00
		<i>Edinburg</i> —Thomas Bigelow..	10 00
		<i>Kirtland</i> —Harriott Martindale.....	15 00
		<i>Painesville</i> —C. Huntington, \$10. William Gray, \$5. A. G. White, \$1.....	16 00
			128 00
		MICHIGAN.	
		<i>Harvey</i> —Rev. Joseph Harvey.	1 00
		FOR REPOSITORY.	
		CONNECTICUT— <i>New Haven</i> —S. A. Orcutt and Levi Bates, \$1 each, for 1863..	2 00
		DIST. OF COLUMBIA— <i>Washington City</i> —M. Conant, for 1863	1 00
		WISCONSIN— <i>Kenosha</i> —Mrs. A. Hanson	1 00
		Total Repository.....	4 00
		Donations.....	730 31
		Legacies.....	441 36
		Miscellaneous	423 66
			\$1,599 23